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It is requested that all communications relating to Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c., be addressed to the "Manager, Hongkong Telegraph" and not to the Editor.

Letters on Editorial matters to be sent to "The Editor" and not to individual members of the staff.

Communications intended for publication must be accompanied by the name and address of the writers, not necessarily for publication; but as evidence of good faith.

Whilst the columns of the Hongkong Telegraph will always be open for the free discussion by correspondents of all questions affecting public interests, it must be distinctly understood that the Editor does not in any way hold himself responsible for opinions thus expressed.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisers are requested to forward all notices intended for insertion in this day's issue not later than THREE O'CLOCK, so as not to retard the early publication of the paper.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Arrangements have been made to publish The Hongkong Telegraph daily at 4 P.M. Subscribers in the central districts who do not receive their copies before FIVE O'CLOCK will oblige by at once communicating with the Manager.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, MAY 5, 1882.

That desperate cases require desperate treatment, is an old saying, but nevertheless, there are old times when it is a strikingly true one. For some considerable time back, Sydney, the capital of New South Wales, was threatened with what looked very much like a Chinese invasion. Shipload after shipload of celestials continued to arrive; until the voice of the people at last began to make itself heard against the swarming of the country by an alien race with whom they had no feelings in common. The interests of the "Squatters" (men whom the Colonies have made, for it is a very fallacious notion to believe that the squatting fraternity have done anything towards making the Colonies what they are, though such a belief is held by many) had, for a long time kept back legislation with respect to the entering of the Chinese into the Colony, and things had arrived at such a pitch that what would have been, at another time, a most outrageous proceeding, became, in self defence, a perfectly justifiable act. The City of Sydney for a period of close on one hundred years had been quoted throughout the whole civilised world, as one of the healthiest cities in the universe; such a thing as small-pox had not been known in the whole of the colony, or, if one of two cases had occurred within the period above mentioned, they had been of such a slight character as to almost pass unnoticed. About one year ago, small-pox broke out in Sydney to such an alarming extent as to cause quite a panic amongst the community; streets and houses were barricaded and placed in quarantine; people were dying daily, and the disease was gaining such a hold on the city that great numbers of the citizens "cleared out," taking temporary refuge in the provincial towns. The disease was clearly traced to the Chinese, and to the Chinese quarter of the town, and then the men who had previously tried, ineffectually however, by legislation to prevent the celestials from completely monopolising the industries of the country, and almost forcing them, the very men who had made New South Wales, to look elsewhere for a living, determined, under the desperate circumstances that, however much they might have put up with in the shape of reduction of wages and so on, they would not allow a loathsome disease to be imported wholesale into the country and see their wives and families dying daily like plague stricken sheep. Mass meetings were held and the almost universal cry was, "keep out the Chinese." If the

members of parliament were coerced by the multitude into passing measures that appeared to those outside the Colony of New South Wales, harsh, unchristian like, and altogether opposed to international law, were the said members of parliament to blame, or the Government either, for carrying out the emphatically expressed wishes of the people? Members of parliament are supposed to represent the views of the electorate for which they sit, and if that electorate, or a majority of them, are of opinion that the Chinese must be kept out of the country, the duty of their representative is quite clearly laid down; and consequently, if the whole of the population are of one opinion on the subject, the combined duty of the entire parliament appears to be perfectly plain on that particular question. The parliament of a country failing to carry out the wishes of the people cannot be said to truly represent them, and, if they, the parliament, jeopardise the country's welfare and the lives of the people, by their acts, or lack of doing that which would otherwise prevent such a catastrophe, then the people have an undeniable right to be up and doing all that in their power lies to avert the threatening calamity. It is at such a crisis as this that revolutions take place, and there can be no reasonable doubt that Sydney was hovering very near the brink of a revolution in the year of grace 1881. Extremely would-be wise people, and sticklers for redtapeism with whom we have conversed on the subject, have told us what they would have done in the "crisis." They would have ordered out the troops and quelled the rioters, but, it strikes us very forcibly that the troops would not have been ordered out, for their sympathies were with the people; besides a body of troops numbering only a few hundreds would not see the fun of being ordered out to face (not a larrikin mob, as the agitators were supposed to be) a hundred thousand of their best citizens, the tradesmen, the backbone of every country. The action taken, by the people of Sydney with respect to the Chinese question was not altogether such a hasty proceeding as was popularly believed. A number of influential gentlemen who only had the best interests of the country at heart, determined to institute searching and impartial enquiries amongst those Chinese already living in their Colony to ascertain beyond all doubt whether the Chinese were a desirable race to encourage into the country, or otherwise. After due investigation it was fairly found that the mixing of the races was the opposite of desirable, and, as the country had been made by white men, after years of toil and hardship, it was deemed only just by those most interested, the makers of the country, that they should have the right to keep to themselves, and for the benefit of future generations of Europeans, the glorious country they had brought into existence.

An account of one investigation made amongst the Chinese residents in Sydney may prove of some interest, as it, in a measure, illustrates our argument, and will tend to show that "John" whatever he may be in his own country, is not a good settler in a civilized city, and takes with him none of those ennobling sentiments and moral qualities which are the offspring of the mixing of European nations. "This world is a world of sunshine and of shadow. Those who bask in the warm glow of wealth and comfort hear but little of the unfortunates who live in the shadow of poverty and despair. The lady, jolling back in her carriage, daily passes haunts of the vilest description, but happily she knows it not. She knows the City but as she sees it—some streets broad, some streets narrow—some rich, and some poor. And this ignorance as to the actual moral and sanitary conditions of Sydney is by no means confined to the lady aristocrats of the type we have quoted; but the majority of the general public are equally in the dark respecting what we may term the inner life of that great metropolis. There is no city, however beautiful, but has blot upon her loveliness. Paris—gorgeous Paris—is disfigured by her Faubourg St. Antoine and Quartier Moutetard; London by Seven Dials and Ratcliffe Highway; Edinburgh by the Cowgate—and so on; but we question whether any of these ancient cities contain dens of a more hideous and revolting nature than those to be found festering in the very heart of Sydney." Writers in the public press have, at times, made spasmodic attempts to describe some of the slums of the city and their denizens; but as a rule, their efforts have been of such a feeble nature that their articles were successful in nothing except boring the public. This being the case, we have resolved, in this, and possibly subsequent articles, to endeavour to afford our readers glimpses at the dark side of Sydney life which they have not before had an opportunity of indulging in. The first slide we shall fit in our magic lantern will be that which depicts the haunts of the Chinese. In order to obtain material for this sketch, we availed ourselves of Inspector Seymour's

permission to accompany him in a nocturnal tour of inspection, which he, with his assistant, Mr. WATKINS, and Dr. DANSEY, the Health Officer, took by order of the Mayor. It may be mentioned that so grave are Mr. HARRIS's apprehensions as to the results of the filthy habits of the Mongolians who have been swarming to these shores, that he has instructed Inspector Seymour to devote his whole attention to the dwellings of the Chinese, in order that the municipal bye-laws respecting the sanitary arrangements of the city may be enforced. Evening was fast turning into night as we started upon our expedition. The air was close and oppressive, but there was no sign of rain in the sky, which was bespangled with stars, albeit Cynthia did not put in an appearance. This, on the whole, is a matter of congratulation to us, as, to paraphrase Mr. BERR, "It saves such a lot about the rising moon silencing the Eastern Hemisphere." Our mentors being punctually at the trying place, we started off in cabs to the first Mongolian haunt.

Straight down George Street, past the flashing jeweller's shops, past the well known hostleries, where men were going in feeling for their three-penny pieces, and men were coming out wiping their moist cheeks, past the familiar café, with gilded youth holding mysterious conferences with calmen before its swinging portals; past Bridge Street—and swooping round the corner, into the land where Jack the tar lurked, and John the Chinaman flourishes. Leaving the cabs in Argyle Street, Mr. SEYMOUR, having drawn a taper from a tin-case which he carried in the breast pocket of his coat, led the way to Clay's Buildings, in Cambridge Street. These consist of six tumble-down tenements; four facing the street frontage, and two being in the rear. Lighting his taper, the Inspector led the way down some slimy steps into a cellar 12 by 18 ft. the atmosphere of which was indescribably noisome. The furniture consisted of two rickety tables and a frowsy bed, on which was stretched some matting, and piled upon which were some bed-clothes—the look of the bed-clothes was suggestive of the existence of innumerable big, big B's. Inside this was another cavern, of equally forlorn appearance, lying on the bed of which, were, a tray between them, two dusky celestials deep in the enjoyment of their favourite narcotic. These worthies took no notice whatever of our advent except on one of our party saying, "Very good, John," when the less sleepy of the two grinned and said, "Well, good," and as an afterthought, "Me sellee cabbage." That these two dens were totally unfit for human habitation is without question, and we were relieved by hearing Mr. SEYMOUR state that he would recommend the Mayor to condemn the whole building. Our next "dart" was up a crazy ladder into a loft, in the occupation of a lady who rejoices in the name of Mrs. AN FAN. This woman, in conjunction with her husband, who was at the time of our visit absent (being possibly detained at his club) occupies two apartments—the loft up-stairs as a sleeping chamber, and one of the rooms which we have already described as a boudoir and *salle à manger*. For these two apartments Mr. AN FAN paid five shillings weekly. The loft was almost entirely filled with two large beds, upon one of which slumbered a remarkably fine female child of twelve years of age, whose features, though she was a half-caste, were of the pure Mongolian type. Mrs. AN FAN was her mother. Feelings of delicacy prevented our making any enquiries as to her paternal relative. Mrs. AN FAN herself was a stout-faced party with an ogreish leer, and a swivel eye, which she fixed on our party in a highly malevolent manner. Her attire was a short flannel jacket that had once been red, and a skirt, the original of which no mortal man could ever divine. The air of the place reeked with opium, although when questioned by Mr. SEYMOUR as to her smoking proclivities, she denied ever indulging in the drug. The child on being spoken to, appeared timid and replied in some language apparently her own. The mother said she spoke English, and further that she (Mrs. AN FAN) would never have learned "no Chinese." After inspecting some more dens in the basement, we ascended to the first floor. Here attempts had been made to hide the filthy, verminous walls by means of papers bearing Chinese emblems, and cheap pictures; but dirt, rottenness, and ruin were everywhere. In one room lay two Chinamen upon a bed smoking their rank tobacco; and at times, chewing pea-nuts. One of them was a stoutly-built fellow, dressed in a new European suit of black cloth, while the other was attired in a dilapidated Chinese suit. The contrast was singular. In this place the windows were not only (apparently) hermetically sealed, but thick blinds were drawn over them. Mr. SEYMOUR's suggestion, that they should let in a little air, was received with sullen dissent. On the top floor we

came upon three small rooms similar to that below, in the inside one of which we chanced upon another sylph who had cast her lot with the barbarians. This was a smiling, middle-aged party, who had lost nearly all her teeth by chewing bamboo pipe-stems. We told her she was quite a belle, to which she replied, with a coquettish toss of her shock head, that "she wouldn't be like her mother if she wasn't"—a sentiment which appeared to be endorsed by the ten Chinese who were, as we entered, scorching, moth-like, their wings at the lamp of this unlovely vestal. On Mr. SEYMOUR enquiring which was her husband, she picked out, after some hesitation, a lemon checked, lantern-jawed Chinaman from the crowd who, on being pushed to the front by his grinning compatriots, appeared by his sullen, not to say bellicose manner, rather to resent than rejoice in the distinction which had been lavished on him. Down stairs we had the honor of a presentation to a tall, thin young person in a faded blue gown, and a consumption. This woman told us that her husband was a carpenter and that he earned thirty-five shillings a week. She had two rooms—the front one being furnished with some approach to comfort, though very little to cleanliness, with the exception of the sheets, which were displayed in hospital fashion, in order to favorably impress the Inspector. Mr. SEYMOUR informed us that, two years ago, she was one of the prettiest girls in Sydney, and even at the time she took up with the Chinaman, she could yet boast some good looks. At the present time, the girl is thin, pale, and haggard. Her teeth, like those of all European women who live with the Chinese, were rotting away, and it was positively offensive to be near her. The crumbling away—for this is a fitting expression—of this unhappy girl, Mr. SEYMOUR informed us, is solely due to the horrible condition of her surroundings. As a matter of fact, these so-called lodging-houses are nothing more nor less than brothels of the lowest and most revolting description. It is in these dens that vice and infamy are to be seen in their most hideous phases—that crimes, the very names of which are unknown to ordinary humanity—are of daily occurrence. It is into these horrible haunts that young girls are ruined, tempted to smoke opium, and, indeed, to be afterwards kept semi-stupified, until reduced to the lowest depths of human degradation. And yet many persons who let out such "rookeries" at exorbitant rents, with a full knowledge of the uses to which they are put, are churchwardens and justices of the peace—men who would shudder at the oath of an irate mechanic, and would use all their influence against the degrading sin of opening museums and Art Galleries on Sundays.

In the next house, in a kennel on the ground floor—a place reeking with the odours of a slaughter-house—we discovered a tall thin lady, with a black eye, who was tending a wizened infant which lay in a condition of torpor on one of the stretchers. On enquiring of this charmer if she liked the society of Mongolians, she replied with great readiness, "I should think I did;" and furthermore she explained the temporary discolouration of her dexter optic by informing us, with a knowing wink, that she had "tumbled agin the water-but." Next door, we found a species of shop, the visible stock consisting of a dozen wrinkled apples and two or three bulbous oranges. Seated at the counter was the land-lady, a dirty woman of some fifty autumns, clad in a filthy black gown, with her hair tied up with a leather shoe-lace. Leaning over the counter was a young woman, who from her appearance seemed to have recently been living in a coal-mine. This sylph was writing a letter from the other's dictation. We took a glance at the epistle, and found that it commenced—

"Dear Jane—I take up my pen to write you a line as you are well at present thing good."

On Mr. SEYMOUR putting some "leading" question to the fair amapoussis she exhibited some acerbity of temper, and made a lengthy explanation to the effect that (like Paul Pry) she was passing by and just looked in—with the after clencher, that her advent was "permissus." After a great deal of questioning by Mr. SEYMOUR (who throughout was indefatigable in his endeavours to elicit information for us) it was ascertained that the shopwoman in question leased a couple of houses, and farmed out the rooms to some fifty or sixty Chinamen, these Celestials paying from half-a-crown a head per week for the accommodation. We have

it will be seen, touched so far upon only one of the "Dens of the Almond-eyed"—one small portion only of our nocturnal flit with the gallant Inspector and his companions. It is impossible to embody in a single article one tithe of the material at our command, but we shall make use of it in future sketches. In conclusion we have only to call the attention of the public to the fact that we have not taken advantage of the sudden influx of Chinese to describe a den when crowded by immigrants, and

therefore rendered doubly hideous, but we preferred to wait until the new arrivals had departed, and, were (unhappy fact!) absorbed into the community, before commencing our inspection of these bagnios. We have therefore described Clay's buildings, not as they appear under exceptional circumstances; but we have shown our readers the dens as they always have been, always are, and always will be, until the curse which was becoming insupportable has been purged from the land.

As will be seen from an advertisement in another column, Mr. Roberts, the eminent violinist who was lately associated with Madame Carlotta Patti, in Batavia, has arranged to give a grand vocal and instrumental concert in the St. Andrew's Hall, City Hall, on Friday evening, the 12th instant. Mr. Roberts has the reputation of being a violinist of distinguished ability, and as he has secured the co-operation of several well known accomplished local amateurs, and will be assisted by the three leading members of the Italian Opera Company, Signora Silini and Signori Ciocci and Vanzetti, his concert should prove an unqualified success.

THE new steamer *Douglas* which arrived here yesterday morning, in command of Captain S. Ashton, is intended to run on the China Coast, for Messrs. Douglas LaPraik & Co. She was built by Messrs. Hall & Co., of Aberdeen, is 582 tons register and has engines of 230 horse power. Her length is 260 feet, beam 34 feet and 23 feet depth of hold. Her engines which are fitted with all the latest improvements are on the compound surface condensing principle. At present she is rather dirty, but will, after docking and cleaning, look a fine vessel. She left Plymouth on March 10th, Port Said on the 23rd and cleared the Canal on the 27th. Arriving at Penang on April 16th, and leaving on the 23rd, Singapore was reached on the 25th, and a start made for Hongkong on the 28th; we wish the new steamer, her gallant commander, and enterprising owners every success.

We have much pleasure in directing attention to the notice in our advertising columns, announcing the performance of Pacini's grand opera "Saffo" by the Italian Opera Company, on Wednesday next the 10th instant for the benefit of Signora Maria Lubici. The prima donna, a talented and conscientious artist, has gained many admirers during the present season by her impressive acting and cultured vocalisation, who will doubtless show their respect for and appreciation of her abilities by rallying round her on the occasion of her benefit. Signora Lubici must be congratulated on having selected Pacini's *chef d'œuvre* as the *pièce de résistance* on this occasion, as her performance of *Saffo* stands out prominently from the rest of her impersonations. Besides, the opera is a new one for Hongkong, and as Pacini's magnificent music is wedded to an interesting and impressive story, full of dramatic incidents and powerful situations, it should prove unusually attractive to the general public. Signora Lubici will be supported by the entire strength of the company, and in addition to the opera several other attractions will appear on the programme. The representation of "Saffo" will be the company's last appearance in Hongkong during the present season.

THE case in which Ting Ahoi, a cook, is charged with unlawfully taking away the girl Salaha, under fourteen years of age, daughter of the late Mahomed Arib, from the custody and against the will of her lawful guardian, on the 29th April, came on again this morning, before Captain Thomsen. In yesterday's issue we gave an outline of the case as presented by Mr. Wotton, on behalf of the prosecution, in his opening statement at the Police Court, the girl Salaha, as we mentioned, being under examination when our reporter had to leave. Her evidence was much to the same effect as what Mr. Wotton stated, but she said she did not know whether the defendant was aware that her father had left her a house, and he told her not to mention to her mother (so-called) or her sisters about going to Canton. He had never asked her to be his wife, nor did she ever say she would enter into such relationship with him. She only went to Canton to see the show the defendant had told her about. In reply to the defendant, she said she could not marry him, as he was a Chinese and she a Mahomedan; and in reply to the Court, she said she had given the whole of her clothing to the defendant the night before she went to Canton. The girl did not see the prisoner at Canton whilst she was in charge of her relation. One of Mahomed Arib's widows, named Phoorja, the guardian of the girl, said the defendant had been in her employ as cook for more than 12 months, and was dismissed in the early part of last March. Being ill, she knew nothing of the girl's having gone to Canton until after she had left. Inspector Staunton said the prisoner brought a box (his own) containing clothes to the Central Station, and represented the clothes belonged to a girl named Salaha, who went to Canton with him to get married, but that she was taken off in a chair by her sister on arrival there; he also said he was afraid to take the clothes to the girl's house. Upon the Inspector informing the defendant that he could not marry Salaha, he being Chinese and she Mahomedan, the prisoner said he belonged to the Indian religion and so did his parents. Mr. Esmail, the complainant in the case, told the Inspector that the clothes at the station belonged to Salaha, and he desired that the prisoner might be charged with taking the girl away. Prisoner said more than once to the Inspector that he and Salaha were going to be married. To-day evidence was given by Ali Ma, another daughter of the late Mahomed Arib, as to Salaha's age. The girl wanted four or five months of being fourteen. Witness produced a paper given her more than six years ago, when Salaha's mother was ill, showing the date of Salaha's birth. Salaha's mother died about two months after the paper was given to witness. The case for the prosecution being concluded, the prisoner was committed for trial at the Supreme Court.

THE German steamer *Carlos* undocked at Kowloon this morning, the British steamer *Huntingdon* taking her place in the dock. The Russian corvette *Stribok* went round to Aberdeen this afternoon.

WE are informed by the Superintendent of the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company that the French mail steamer *Anadyr* passed Cape St. James's en route to this port, on Wednesday evening, at 5 o'clock.

A TELEGRAM from Newcastle-on-Tyne which appears in a late home paper states that it is feared that the Tyne steamer *Vanguard* has been lost, with all hands. She left Lisbon for London early in March, and nothing has been heard of her since.

THE Band of the Buffs will play at the Public Gardens, this afternoon, (Friday), the 5th inst., commencing at 5 p.m., the following programme, under the leadership of Band-master Quinn:

Puffs	"The Tree"	Walden
Overture	"Silvana"	Weber
Yule	"Kunster Lohr"	Struss
Selective	"Unbesungene Lieder"	Offenbach
Cavatina	"Faust"	Donizetti
Gigue	"Auf dem Baum"	Faust

God Save the Queen.

ANOTHER case of bathing in *puris naturalibus* near Kennedy Road, was before the Magistrate this morning. Two coal coolies were found yesterday evening at 5:15 doing so in a pond about 50 yards from the road, from which their black hides were distinctly visible. They were fined a dollar each or four days' imprisonment. They said they were new comers and did not know it was wrong.

ADMIRAL ASLANDECOF, who arrived yesterday in the Russian corvette *Africa*, landed officially to-day at Murray Pier, where a Guard of Honor of the Buffs, with the Band and regimental colour, was drawn up to receive him. The Admiral landed under a salute from the shore battery, and immediately proceeded to Government House in a chair sent by His Excellency the Administrator to convey him.

REUTER telegraphs this morning that the *Times* doubts the success of the change of policy towards Ireland, and declares Parnell to be master of the situation. It cannot be of much importance to anybody what the *Times* may believe as to the probable results of the suspension of the Coercion Act; and we think it will be generally admitted that Baron Reuter is receiving a very handsome subsidy from Hongkong for wiring us a lot of messages which may be fairly enough described as uninteresting and inconsistent twaddle.

At the quarterly Session of the Victoria Lodge I.O.G.T. held on Tuesday evening, the following Brethren were installed by Bro. Beattie, D. G. W. C. T. as officers of the Lodge for the ensuing Quarter:—W. C. T. Bro. Davenport, W. V. T. Bro. J. J. Gleeson, W. Sec. Bro. J. Gleeson, W. F. S. Bro. Williams, W. Treasurer, Bro. Maxwell, W. Chaplain, Bro. Longbottom, W. M. Bro. Moore, W. Guard, Bro. Perann, W. D. M. Bro. Clarke, W. A. S. Bro. Weldon, and W. D. M. Bro. Calderwood. After the installation of the Officers, Bro. Beattie stated that the returns of the Lodge showed it to be in a very flourishing condition; the increase in membership during the quarter being 29 members, which was most satisfactory, and spoke well for the manner in which the officers who had just completed their term of office had discharged their duties. He felt sure from what he knew of the officers just installed that the Lodge would continue to prosper, and he expected to hear the same satisfactory report at the end of the present term. Bro. Davenport made some remarks on the several duties of the various officers, and trusted they would work in the discharge of their duties in such a manner as would entitle them to retain the good opinion just expressed by the D. G. W. C. T. This is the seventh time that Bro. Davenport has been elected to fill the position of W. C. T. of his Lodge, and a more hard-working Brother, in the cause of Temperance, the Order does not possess.—*Communicated.*

THE case against Louis Lawson, of Norway, an unemployed seaman, of creating a disturbance in Smith's boarding house on the 2nd instant, and assaulting the manager with a knife, came on again this morning before Mr. Wodehouse, when Police Constable Falcon was sworn as interpreter in Norwegian, the evidence previously given by the complainant being read over to the prisoner through the interpreter. A tailor employed in the shop into which the manager ran, pursued by the defendant, deposed that the latter made cuts at the complainant with the knife he had in his hand. The shop people interposed a ladder between the two, so that they could not reach each other. The defendant struck hard at complainant, but could not reach him. If he had hit him, he would have inflicted a bad wound. He only saw him strike once. The defendant meant to hurt the complainant, and was very violent. The complainant was frightened, and called out for help. The prisoner, in his defence, said he told the boarding master he wanted more to eat, as he had to pay a dollar a day. The complainant told him he could go to another house if he was not satisfied. Persisting in having his money back, the complainant rushed at him and struck him in the face, causing his nose to bleed. He tried to strike him a second time, and it was then he pulled the knife out of its sheath, when the complainant ran out and into a Chinese shop, he following him, being at the time very excited. He would not have cut at him only that the ladder was between them, and he knew he could not hurt him. He merely wanted to frighten him. Inspector Rivers said he was at the station when the prisoner was brought there. He was excited and had been drinking, but was not drunk. He (the Inspector) did not think it was anything more than a drunken brawl, and thought the defendant had no intention of doing serious harm. Defendant, who said he was paid off from the German steamer *Valeria*, was fined ten dollars or six weeks' imprisonment with hard labour.

ANOTHER, though not a new, phase of the destitute seamen business was developed at the Police Court this morning. The case will be found reported elsewhere. The question is so protean in its character, that it must be conceded its satisfactory solution is surrounded by great, though not insurmountable difficulties.

GEORGE CANNON, of England, an unemployed seaman, was brought up this morning before Mr. Wodehouse, charged with being drunk and begging, and being a rogue and vagabond. Mr. H. W. Davis, of the firm of Linstead and Davis, said the defendant went to his office yesterday, represented himself as a destitute, and said he had not had anything to eat for two days. He told him to go away. Defendant said he must see Mr. Hunkler. He told him to go to the "Sailors' Rest" if he wanted relief. He said he had been there, and refused to leave Mr. Davis's office, compelling him to send for a Constable to arrest him. He had known him as being in that condition several months. Defendant knew what he was about. He was excited, and said it was owing to hunger. Was unable to say whether he was under the influence of drink or not, but he was so on a recent occasion when he came to the office, but not so important then as yesterday. He (Mr. Davis) did not give him anything, feeling sure that if he did, he would go and spend it in drink. Had never given him any relief. Defendant said he went to Mr. Davis because he was told he had funds for such men as he. He used to belong to the American ship *Twilight*, and was discharged from her on the 12th December last. His papers are with the American Consul. "The Captain went to the goal and paid him his wages there." He got his discharge in a regular way. He admitted three previous convictions, one on the 5th October, when he got three months' hard labour as a rogue and vagabond; one on the 16th January for drunkenness, a fine of 25 cents or one day's imprisonment being imposed; and one on the 10th March, when he was sentenced to another month's hard labour as a rogue and vagabond. Mr. Wodehouse remanded the case till Monday.

DARING ROBBERY FROM A EUROPEAN IN QUEEN'S ROAD.

Mr. Lehmann, a chief mate residing ashore for medical treatment, was the victim yesterday of a daring and dexterously executed robbery in the public street. He went about 11 a.m. to pay a bill to Dr. Von der Horck, calling on his way back, at a gentleman's house in Beaconsfield Arcade. The balance of his money, some \$140, was in his pocket-book, which was placed in his outside breast pocket, the notes being partially visible above the top of the pocket-book. The gentleman at whose house he called remarked to him that the pocket-book and the notes were in a rather conspicuous position in his pocket. Shortly afterwards he left, accompanied by another person from the house, and proceeded down Queen's Road. When just opposite the corner of the Hongkong Dispensary, he and his companion were jostled by some four or five Chinamen, whom they had to push in order to obtain a clear passage down the street. Mr. Lehmann noticed one of the men looking rather hard at him, as he thought, his watch-chain, which was hanging outside his coat. He mentioned the circumstance to his companion, and as a precautionary measure, but, as the sequel proved, too late to be of any use, removed the pocket-book from his outside to his inside breast pocket, never dreaming but that the notes were in it all right. Upon reaching home, a few minutes afterwards, and looking at the pocket-book, he discovered, to his profound grief and astonishment, that the notes were missing, and that he was only able to lie down and unite over the loss that had deprived him of his all the money being the balance of the amount he received upon taking his discharge from his ship. There is no doubt one of the Chinamen who pushed against him and his companion must, in doing so, have snatched the notes from the pocket-book. As he did not know the number of the notes, he thought it useless to report the loss at the Police Station.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by correspondents in this column.)

THE PUBLIC RECREATION GROUND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH." Sir,—In your issue of yesterday you make mention of the Cricket Ground with reference to Chiari's Circus, and say that the proper name of the piece of land in question is, "The Public Recreation Ground." I have been in the Colony of Hongkong for a very considerable number of years and remember when Chiari last paid a visit to this colony that he pitched his tent on what you very properly term the "Public Recreation Ground." At the time I speak of there used to be a number of large black beads hanging round the Recreation Ground for the guidance of those using it. The lengthy notice on the board appeared over the signature of "C.C. Smith," who was then Colonial Secretary. Can it be that the Government has sold the Public Recreation Ground to the Hongkong Cricket Club? If not, it is nearly time that the fact was made known, so that the Ground may be freely used for its legitimate purposes, viz., the recreation of the public, and I most certainly think that to allow Mr. Chiari to put up his Circus there, would be quite within the meaning of the Act granting the land for public use in the way I have endeavored to indicate. The change of name of the ground is ominous, and, possibly by lapse of time, those who have sway over the ground at present, the executive of the Hongkong Cricket Club, may acquire powers sufficient to enable them to claim it altogether as their own exclusive property. The Land Laws of nearly every country under the sun (Ireland not excepted) are very peculiar, and difficult to understand, and most learned legal lights differing greatly on many questions relating to land tenure. In a Colony of comparatively new growth the land question is one requiring even more delicate handling, "jumping ground" as it is technically termed, meaning literally, the holding of land in undisputed possession for a certain number of years, giving a claim that will hold good in many countries. I shall be extremely obliged if any of your readers who know more of the ins and outs of this question than I do, will let the public know whether the Ground referred to has become the property of the Hongkong Cricket Club, or whether it is still the Public Recreation Ground. Enclosing my card, I am, Yours, &c.,

Hongkong, 5th May, 1882.

"CRISPINO E LA COMARE" AT THE CITY HALL.

The Italian Opera Company performed the above named sparkling operatic extravaganza at the Theatre Royal, City Hall, last night, for the benefit of Signor Corti. Unfortunately the attendance was a very small one, the oppressive weather, and counter attractions elsewhere, doubtless accounting for the presence of so few of our regular habitués of the opera. The performance, however, proved a thoroughly successful one. As we gave a detailed account of the Brothers Ricci's popular work in our yesterday's issue, no further allusion to the details of the plot of "Crispino e la Comare" is necessary. The music throughout is of the most attractive character, and rarely fails to win favor with all sorts of audiences. It will be remembered that "Crispino e la Comare" was represented in Hongkong for the first time on the occasion of Signor Cagli's last visit, when Signor Ruatolo and Signora Milani Vela greatly distinguished themselves as *Crispino* and *Annetta*. These two leading roles were filled last night by Signor Corti and Signora Pinelli in a manner which left little to be desired. The veteran *barba* is always quite at home on the stage, and sang last night with much ability, whilst his humorous impersonation of the cobbler's troubles, and the quack's triumphs was a capital piece of character acting. We missed in Signor Corti's performance many of the artistic touches which rendered Signor Ruatolo's clever representation of Crispino so peculiarly enjoyable, but the vast difference in the respective conceptions of the character by the two comedians would doubtless, to some extent, explain what appeared inconsistencies in the dramatic treatment of the humorous cobbler. Signor Corti was loudly, and deservedly cheered throughout the performance, Signora Pinelli, whose *Annetta* was quite equal to anything this versatile young *artista* has yet attempted, fairly sharing the honors of the evening with the *beneficiario*. Signora Silini was of course excellent as *La Comare*, and Signori Vanzetti and Cicci as the Contino del Fiore, and Fabrizio made all that was possible out of these small characters. During the evening Signora Maria Lubici sang the grand *aria* from Verdi's "Aida" with a musical taste and correctness, and facility of execution, which elicited marks of warm approval from the audience. We have seldom seen the *prima donna* to such great advantage. Signora Silini also sang the ever popular cavatina from Meyerbeer's opera "Roberto il Diavolo" in a style never surpassed in this Colony. The Signora's magnificent voice was in admirable order, and did ample justice to the musical requirements of a *marcen* which presents many difficulties even to *artistes* of the very highest class. The popular *contralto* was enthusiastically cheered, and called before the curtain, but she very wisely declined to respond to the selfish and unreasonable demand for an *encore*. Signor Cattaneo officiated during the evening as prompter, conductor, and accompanist, and succeeded in getting through an arduous and difficult task in the most praiseworthy manner. The last of the subscription performances will be given on Monday next when Donizetti's grand opera "Polliuto" will be produced.

TRADE BETWEEN SPAIN AND THE PHILIPPINES.

Truly, says the *London and China Express*, the Spanish authorities are beginning to show in a practical manner that they are alive to the importance of improving the commerce of their colony in the Far East. It is gratifying indeed to note the rapidity with which some useful alterations in favour of trade have been made, for the activity displayed justifies a hope that at last the Government will abandon the *effete* policy of a couple of centuries ago, and adapt themselves to the requirements of the present time. The change began with the abolition of the tobacco monopoly, and when once the barrier of seclusion was attacked the whole structure began to totter, and also some concessions will be made to the foreign trade of the Philippines, so as to still further develop them. The satisfaction caused by the throwing open tobacco cultivation showed most conclusively that the decline in the product of the "weed" was in great part owing to the restrictions imposed. The preparations for opening up the country for its growth followed very rapidly, and now that the final obstruction to free cultivation is withdrawn, we may expect to see Manila cigars and tobacco very soon not only reach, but exceed, the exports of those years when the trade was at its best. But the most important decision is that which provides that from the first day of the present year the commerce and navigation between Spanish ports and her colonies are to be subject to the rules and regulations in force for the coasting trade between ports in Spain. This in connection with an announcement that the establishment of free trade with the Philippines will be speedily brought about if there is a necessity for it to develop their productiveness, more than proves that the present Ministry at any rate are determined to reap all the benefits possible from the colony, and take advantage at last of the wealth which has so long been wither in reach, but only partially seized. So far as the home authorities are concerned they are energetic enough in the development. It only remains for them to see that their policy is carried out and given effect to, and in order to thoroughly accomplish this aids to navigation on which we have written so much and so often must not be forgotten. A rich harvest has been gathered in from the harbour dues, and it is to be hoped the sum realised will be devoted to rendering navigation safe. With a larger commerce springing up there will be a vast increase in the number of ships calling at the ports, and everything should be done to assist in their safe conduct. Much has to be accomplished, but it will take time. So far the Spanish authorities are to be congratulated, and we hope there will be no relaxation of their praiseworthy efforts in the direction of improved trade, which will before long amply repay the concessions made.

"THAMES-STREET INDUSTRIES" by Percy Russell. This illustrated Pamphlet on Perfumery, &c., published at 6d., may be had gratis from any Chemist or dealer in Perfumery in the World, or JOHN GOSNELL & Co., London.—[ADVT.]

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s steamer *Moray* left Singapore on the 30th April, and may be expected here on or about the 6th instant. The Union Line steamer *Strathleven* left Singapore on the 2nd instant, and may be expected here on or about the 8th. The O. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Hedder* left Singapore on the afternoon of the 2nd instant, and may be expected to arrive here on or about the 8th. The N. I. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Wm. McKinnon* left Batavia on the 30th April, and may be looked for here on or about the 10th instant.

To-day's Advertisements.

FOR MANILA, VIA AMOY. THE Steamship "DIAMANTE," Captain Cullen, will be despatched for the above Port, TO-MORROW, the 6th instant, at FOUR P.M. For Freight or Passage, apply to RUSSELL & Co., Hongkong, 5th May, 1882. [312]

FOR PORT DARWIN, COOKTOWN, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY, AND MELBOURNE. (Taking Cargo and Passengers for ADELAIDE, all NEW ZEALAND, Fiji, and New CALEDONIAN PORTS.) THE Steamship "VORTIGERN," Captain Brown, will be despatched as above, via Taiwan, on SUNDAY, the 14th instant. For Freight or Passage, apply to GEO. R. STEVENS & Co., Agents. Hongkong, 5th May, 1882. [313]

SPECIAL PERFORMANCE. ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY. SIGNOR HOFFICH has the honour to announce that A SPECIAL PERFORMANCE, WILL BE GIVEN ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 10TH, 1882. FOR THE BENEFIT OF SIGNORA MARIA LUBICCI, PRIMA DONNA ASSOLUTA, when will be produced "PACINI'S GRAND OPERA "S A F F O."

DRAMATIS PERSONÆ. ALCANDRO (sacerdote d'Apollon) Signor CIOCCI. (in Lucinda) Signora SILINI. CLEMENCE (Sua Figlia) Signora SILINI. SAFFO Signora LUBICCI. FAONE Signor VANZETTI. DIRCE Signora BERTOLINI. IPIA (primo degli Anspice) Signor BRUNETTI. LISIMACO Signor CORTI.

Seats may be booked at Messrs. KELLY & WALSH'S, Queen's Road. THIS WILL BE THE LAST PERFORMANCE OF THE PRESENT SEASON. Hongkong, May 5th, 1882. [311]

Intimations.

G. FALCONER & CO. WATCH AND CHRONOMETER MANUFACTURERS AND JEWELLERS. NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS, CHARTS AND BOOKS. No. 46, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. [2] HAIR DRESSING SALOON HONGKONG HOTEL.

W. P. MOORE begs to inform the Gentlemen of Hongkong and Visitors that he has reduced the price of Hair-Cutting to 50 cents. Having now in his employ three competent Assistants who are always in attendance, he guarantees to execute this class of work in all its branches, with a perfection which cannot be excelled in any part of the World. Hair-Cutting 50 Cents. Shampooing 25 Cents. Shaving 25 Cents. Trimming Beards 25 Cents. MONTHLY CUSTOMERS TAKEN AT REDUCED RATES. RAZORS MOST CAREFULLY RE-SET.

Mr. MOORE begs to recommend his GOGO SHAMPOO WASH to the public as unrivalled by any preparation ever produced for promoting the growth of the hair. The basis of this compound is made of soap root; the natives of the Philippine Islands never use anything else for washing their hair; they use never found bald, and it is quite common to see old females with hair from 5 to 6 feet long. By constantly using this Shampoo Wash as directed, you will NEVER BE BALD.

The proprietor offers the Wash to the public entirely confident that by its restorative properties it will without fail arrest decaying hair. It completely eradicates scurf, dandruff, and cures all diseases of the scalp. It does not contain any poisonous drugs. By its cooling properties it allays the itching and fever of the scalp, which is the great cause of people losing their hair. Mr. MOORE has succeeded in being able to put this wash up in bottles without allowing it to ferment, and he will guarantee it to keep any length of time in any climate. [268]

THE PATENT TYPE FOUNDRY COMPANY, 31, RED LION SQUARE, HOLBORN, W.C., LONDON. SHANKS, REVELL, & Co., PROPRIETORS. NEWSPAPER, BOOK, MUSIC, & GENERAL TYPE FOUNDERS.

Sole Proprietors of JOHNSON and ATKINSON'S Automatic Machinery for Casting and Finishing Printing Type, and Manufacturers of JOHNSON'S Patent Hand Metal, patented April 5th, 1854.

Estimates for Newspaper, Book, and Jobbing Plant at specially reduced rates. All kinds of Printing Machines, Presses, Paper, and everything connected with Printing Business supplied on most reasonable terms. SPECIAL AGENT FOR EAST JAPAN, AND THE FAR EAST. ROBERT FRASER-SMITH, No. 6, PEDDAR'S HILL, HONGKONG. Hongkong, 4th February, 1882. [88]

NOTICE. BOOKBINDING AND RULING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES EXECUTED AT VERY LOW RATES AT THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" OFFICE. Account Books ruled to any pattern. Music bound in Elegant Style with Best Materials. "TELEGRAPH" OFFICE, HONGKONG.

For Sale.

FOR SALE. A FEW Cases of very Superior OLD MADEIRA WINE, Vintage 1871. Apply to J. J. DOS REMEDIOS & Co., Hongkong, 1st May, 1882. [301]

FOR SALE. GENUINE PORT WINE. M. DE SOUZA GUDES' WELL KNOWN BRANDS, BLACK LABEL, with 3 Grapes, per Case of 1 Dozen Quarts \$18. BLACK LABEL, with 2 Grapes, per Case of 1 Dozen Quarts \$16. WHITE LABEL, per Case of 1 Dozen Quarts. \$13. Apply to F. J. V. JORGE, at Messrs. RUSSELL & Co.'s, Hongkong, 6th April, 1882. [217]

FOR SALE. MESSRS. W. & T. LOCKETT'S Celebrated Brands Three-Fold's Export PALE ALE and Findlater's *** DUBLIN STOUT, in Pints and Quarts. Fine OLD PORT, in Cases of One Dozen. Also, Sillery Mousseux VIN DE CHAMPAGNE, in Cases of 2 doz. Pints and 1 doz. Quarts. GEO. R. STEVENS & Co., Hongkong, 14th March, 1882. [166]

FOR SALE. G. H. MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE. Quarts \$22 per Case. Pints \$23 per Case. Apply to MELCHERS & Co., Hongkong, 2nd March, 1882. [132]

FOR SALE. "EX." STEAMSHIP "MINARD CASTLE," SHORTLY EXPECTED.

A CONSIGNMENT OF HOCKING'S PATENT FRESH WATER CONDENSERS, The Best and Cheapest ever made. Capable of Condensing from one to two thousand Gallons per day.

PATENT TUBE HEADERS. PATENT LUBRICATORS. BELDAN'S CELEBRATED PATENT METALLIC PACKING. The most economical Patent Packing known. For full Particulars, apply to R. FRASER-SMITH, Commission Merchant, 6, Peddar's Hill. Hongkong, 28th April, 1882.

THE CITY OF MANILA CIGAR STORE. HAS FOR SALE.

CIGARS of all Brands, Imperiales, Caballeros, Vegeteros, Regalins, Londres, Nuevo Habanos of all makes, quality guaranteed. TOBACCOs of all Brands, at moderate prices. FANCY GOODS from the Parisian markets, Meerschaum Pipes, Jewellery of Choice Designs. Sun Hats, &c., &c.; Commission Executed. JOSE M. IJASA, No. 51, B, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL. Hongkong, 1st May, 1882. [297]

H. EUERMANN HERBST & CO. SOLE Agents of J. M. NAUTA'S CIGAR AND CIGARETTE MANUFACTORY. "PENANG."

OFFER NOW FOR SALE: LITTLE ANGELS in Boxes Each 100. MALATTE "do." 100. MOTOO MAH "do." 100. DAVAKS TRABUCOS "do." 100. BATTACK TRABUCOS "do." 250. Hongkong, 26th April, 1882. [282]

CHS. J. GAUPP & CO. CHRONOMETER, WATCH, AND CLOCK-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, SILVER-SMITHS, AND OPTICIANS. CHARTS AND BOOKS. NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS. SOLE AGENTS for Louis Audemars' Watches; awarded the highest Prize at every Exhibition; and for Voigtlander and Sohn's CELEBRATED OPERA GLASSES, MARINE GLASSES, AND SPYGLASSES. No. 38, Queen's Road Central. [10]

D. K. GRIFFITH.

MANUFACTURER OF THE LONDON AERATED WATERS. 7, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE, (Opposite the City Hall)

Having lately Purchased the entire Machinery of the late Mr. E. CHASTEL'S SODA WATER FACTORY I am now prepared to execute the largest orders for every description of Aerated Waters with promptness and despatch. SUPERIOR QUALITY GUARANTEED. Consumers should try these carefully Manufactured SPARKLING WATERS. THREE DOZEN FOR ONE DOLLAR. All Orders and Communications should be addressed to The Factory, 7, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE. Hongkong, 11th April, 1882. [225]

J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE AND PORTER. DAVID CORSAIR & SONS' MERCHANT NAVY NAVY BOILED LONG FLAX CROWN ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co., Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [5]

A FONG PHOTOGRAPHER, Has a LARGE COLLECTION OF VIEWS than any other in CHINA. Miniatures Painted on Ivory from \$7. Oil Paintings on Canvas from \$5. Caries de Visite, Cabinet, and all other Styles of Portraits at equally moderate prices executed under the supervision and management of D. K. GRIFFITH, Studio 8, Queen's Road. [13]

For Sale.

H. FOURNIER & CO. HAVE FOR SALE, JUST RECEIVED, EX FRENCH MAIL STEAMER A SLENDID ASSORTMENT OF FANCY GOODS.

H. FOURNIER AND COMPANY HAVE JUST RECEIVED FANCY PLATING CARDS. CRACKERS. BONBONS (Assorted). CHOCOLATE CREAM. CHOCOLATE MENIER. H. FOURNIER & Co., Corner of D'Aguiar and Wellington-streets.

H. FOURNIER AND COMPANY HAVE JUST RECEIVED FIGS. MALAGA RAISINS. TABLE PLUMS. FRUITS IN JUICE (Assorted). CONFITURES DE ST. JAMES (in Bottles and Tins). STURPS (Assorted). HUNTLEY AND PALMER'S BISCUITS. ALMONDS and NUTS. VANILLA. PATE DE FOIE GRAS. H. FOURNIER & Co., Corner of D'Aguiar and Wellington-streets.

H. FOURNIER AND COMPANY HAVE JUST RECEIVED NOIX DE VEAU TRUFFEE (in Tins). COTELETTE DE VEAU (in Tins). VEAU ROTI. RIS DE VEAU (in Tins). FRICANDA (Assorted). TRUFFES. VEGETABLES (Assorted). ANCHOVIES in Oil. CAVIAR. SARDINES in Lemon Juice. SARDINES in Tomatas. SARDINES in Oil. H. FOURNIER & Co., Corner of D'Aguiar and Wellington-streets.

H. FOURNIER AND COMPANY HAVE JUST RECEIVED FRENCH and ENGLISH MUSTARD. SAUSAGES (Assorted). LYONS SAUSAGES. FRENCH & SPANISH OLIVES. FRENCH ISIGNY BUTTER (in 1 and 2 lbs. Tins). MACCARONI (Assorted) Paste for Soups, Letters, stars, &c. TAPIOCA. FINE-GROUND MOCHA COFFEE.

H. FOURNIER AND COMPANY HAVE JUST RECEIVED AN ASSORTMENT OF CHEESE. GRUYERE. ROQUEFORT. DUTCH. CALIFORNIA. CREAM. H. FOURNIER & Co., Corner of D'Aguiar and Wellington-streets.

H. FOURNIER AND COMPANY HAVE JUST RECEIVED FRENCH TOBACCO AND CIGARETTES. ASSORTED PERFUMERY FROM PINAUD and PIVERT of PARIS. A large quantity of FRENCH MINERAL WATERS in Pints of 100 bottles per Case. CORK STOPPERS, for Soda and other Bottles.

H. FOURNIER AND COMPANY HAVE JUST RECEIVED AN ASSORTMENT OF CLARETS. In Bottles and Wood. CHATEAU LAROSE. CHATEAU LAFFITE. CHATEAU MARGAUX. ST. EMILION. MEDOC. H. FOURNIER & Co., Corner of D'Aguiar and Wellington-streets.

H. FOURNIER AND COMPANY HAVE JUST RECEIVED AN ASSORTMENT OF WINES. SAUTERNE. PORTO. SHERRY. MARSALA. H. FOURNIER & Co., Corner of D'Aguiar and Wellington-streets.

H. FOURNIER AND COMPANY HAVE JUST RECEIVED A SHIPMENT OF BRANDY. FRENCH COGNAC and ABSINTHE. H. FOURNIER & Co., Corner of D'Aguiar and Wellington-streets.

H. FOURNIER AND COMPANY HAVE JUST RECEIVED AN ASSORTMENT OF LIQUEURS. CHARTREUSE (Pints and Quarts). BENEDICTINE (Pints and Quarts). MARASCHINO. CURACAO. ANISETTE (Marie Brigard). ANGOSTURA BITTERS. BOKER'S BITTERS. KIRSCHWASSER. PEPPERMINT. VERMOUTH (Nolly Prat). VERMOUTH (Turino).

H. FOURNIER AND COMPANY HAVE JUST RECEIVED A LARGE STOCK OF FANCY SILK UMBRELLAS. H. FOURNIER & Co., Corner of D'Aguiar and Wellington-streets.

H. FOURNIER AND COMPANY HAVE JUST RECEIVED A VARIETY OF OTHER GOODS. H. FOURNIER & Co., Corner of D'Aguiar and Wellington-streets, HONGKONG. Hongkong, 22nd March, 1882. [17]

Intimations.

SAM HING, (STULTZ). MERCHANT TAILOR AND OUTFITTER, HAT AND CAP MAKER.

IMPORTER of every description of Gentlemen's Scarves, Collars, Ties, Socks, Umbrellas, Hats, &c., &c. Dealer in Chinese Silks of all kinds; Bamboo Blinds and Matting. Special attention given to the Tailoring Department. A perfect fit and best workmanship guaranteed. Crotonese and Chintzes for Dresses in all the newest patterns. No. 49, and 51, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. Hongkong, 1st May, 1882. [302]

SUN SHING. DEALER IN SILKS.

CANTON and Shanghai Gauzes, Crapes Shawls, &c., &c. The best house to be dealt for high-class Curios. GOLD and SILVER JEWELRY of the most artistic designs. Engravers on Stamps, Seals, &c., &c. The public and Travellers are invited to inspect the show rooms. No. 62, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL, HONGKONG. Hongkong, 1st May, 1882. [298]

WING TY LOONG. HAS FOR SALE.

EX STEAMERS "OCEANIC" AND "GARLIC." PRIME Mess Pork and Beef, 200lbs. in Barrel. Cured and Roast Beef and Mutton in 24 and 60s. Tins, Soup and Bouilli, American Hams, Bacon, Coddish, Cracked Wheat, Hominy, fresh white and red Beans, Assorted Fruits and Soups, Corn Broom, Ham Sausages, Salmon in tins and Bellies, Mackerell, and every description of Oilmen's stores at moderate prices. No. 39, HING LOONG STREET. Hongkong, 1st May, 1882. [299]

SZ HING. TAILOR. DEALER in all kinds of Drapery, Silk Handkerchiefs, Embroidered Shawls, &c., &c. HAT AND CAP MAKER. Ladies material made up, and a perfect Fit Guaranteed at Moderate Charges. MATTING AND MANILA CIGARS. FOR SALE. No. 76, WELLINGTON STREET, HONGKONG. Hongkong, 12th April, 1882. [228]

NAM SING. TAILOR AND OUTFITTER. GENTS' Shirts, Scarves, Drapes, Socks, Hats, Handkerchiefs, &c., &c. Clothes cut in the most approved West End Style, a perfect Fit Guaranteed at Moderate Prices. NEW SEASON'S GOODS. Just received. 74, A, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG. Hongkong, 14th April, 1882. [240]

YE U QUA. SHIP, PORTRAIT, AND MINIATURE PAINTER. PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEWS. LANDSCAPES IN OIL AND WATER COLORS. All Work Executed by First-Class Artists. IVORY MINIATURES A SPECIALITY. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. No. 52, C, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG. Hongkong, 4th April, 1882. [211]

NOTICE. THE Undersigned has all kinds of House and Ship COAL for Sale in large or small quantities at Moderate Prices. Strong and Commodious small steamers on hire for towing purposes, Excursions, &c., &c. CHEAPER than any other House in the Trade. Apply to HING LEE, 37, Tung Man Lane. Hongkong, 12th April, 1882. [227]

LING SHING. BOOT AND SHOE MAKER. No. 5, WELLINGTON STREET, HONGKONG. THE CHEAPEST SHOP IN THE TRADE. Materials and Workmanship Guaranteed. Special experience in making Gentlemen's RIDING BOOTS. Hongkong, 4th April, 1882. [207]

TOK KEE. COAL MERCHANT, 18, WING SING LANE, HONGKONG. KEEPS on hand for Sale all kinds of STEAM COAL of the best quality, at moderate rates; also has always Powerful Steam Launches for Hire at a Reasonable Charge, either for special Purposes, Excursions, or Towing. Hongkong, 13th April, 1882. [234]

CHIE N A M. GOLD AND SILVERSMITH, WATCH MAKER. ENGRAVER. WATCHES CLEANED AND REPAIRED ON MODERATE TERMS. ALL WORK GUARANTEED. JEWELRY MADE AND REPAIRED. No. 72, WELLINGTON STREET, HONGKONG. Hongkong, 6th April, 1882. [214]

Post Office.

A MAIL WILL CLOSE For Saigon.—Per *Kumamoto Maru*, to-day, the 5th instant, at 5 P.M. For Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Bombay, Aden, and Trieste.—Per *Orion*, to-morrow, the 6th instant, at 3:30 P.M. For Amoy and Manila.—Per *Diamante*, to-morrow, the 6th instant, at 3:30 P.M. For Shanghai.—Per *Chinkiang*, to-morrow, the 6th instant, at 3:30 P.M. For Saigon.—Per *Olympia*, to-morrow, the 6th instant, at 4:30 P.M. For Swatow, Amoy, & Foochow.—Per *Kwangtung*, to-morrow, the 6th instant, at 5 P.M. For Hainan and Pakhoi.—Per *Gryhound*, to-morrow, the 6th instant, at 5 P.M. For Swatow and Bangkok.—Per *Rajatan-tanhar*, to-morrow, the 6th instant, at 5 P.M. For Nagasaki and Kobe.—Per *Sunilda Maru*, on Friday, the 12th instant, at 3:30 P.M. For Nagasaki and Yokohama.—Per *Sunda*, on Saturday, the 13th instant, at 11:30 A.M.

HER BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S SHIPS
IN THE CHINA SQUADRON.

Barometer, level of the sea in inches, tens and hundredths.—Thermometer, in Fahrenheit degrees and tenths kept in the open air in a shaded situation.—Direction of Wind, is registered every two points, N., N.N.E., E., etc.—Force of Wind, 0 calm, 1 to 3 light breeze, 4 to 10 moderate, 5 to 9 fresh, 7 to 8 strong, 8 to 10 heavy, 10 to 12 violent, 13 to 15 fresh gale, 16 clear blue sky, C. Cloudy, 17 overcast, 18 fog, 19 rain, 20 snow, 21 hail, 22 lightning, 23 misty, 24 overcast, P. Passing shower, S. Squally, R. Rainy, S. Snow, T. Thunder, U. Bred, characterizing, V. Visibility, W. Storm, Z. Calm. The letters are repeated to indicate any increase over the mean average of their signification. Rain.—The hours of rain for the previous 24 hours (noon) are registered from 1 to 24 the number of water falls indicated in inches, tens and hundredths.

HER BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S SHIPS
IN THE CHINA SQUADRON.

May.

HER BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S SHIPS
IN THE CHINA SQUADRON.

May 4, OAKLANDS, British steamer, 710, Payner,
Chinkiang 29th April, Rice.—Jardine, Ma-
theson & Co.

May 3, PEKING, British steamer, 954, H. T.
Drewes, Shanghai 30th April, General.—

HER BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S SHIPS
IN THE CHINA SQUADRON.

Shen-chi, Revenue-cruiser, 5 guns, Sau-Tsung,
Tai, cruising.
Sut-tsing, Viceroy's gunboat, 4 guns, J. B.
Murray, Hai Ling Shan.
Tsing-po, Viceroy's gunboat, 6 guns, A. Garceau,

HER BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S SHIPS
IN THE CHINA SQUADRON.

QL per piece	\$2.10 to 2.15
Grey T-Cloths, 24 yds. 36 in. 8lbs!	
XX per piece	\$2.45 to 2.50
Handkerchiefs, Blue, per dozen:....	\$0.60 to 0.65
Handkerchiefs, Brown, per dozen...	\$0.55 to 0.62
Handkerchiefs, Red, per dozen.....	\$0.63 to 0.64

Velvet, Black, 32 inches, per yard...	\$0.18 to 0.19
Velvet, Gentian, 22 inches, per yard	\$0.21 to 0.22
Velveteens, Black, per yard	\$0.21 to 0.22

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